Here she by until the 1st of April, when the Mugmells, her consort, arrived also. On the 11th of May, a portion of the cargo of the Magnolia was ducharged into the Amelia, and while this was gome on, a surveying schooper entered the bay, eauring considerable nurm among the fillibusters, and a suspense of the transfer of cargo.

On the 24th of May, the Amelia went round to the entrance of the barbor of Apalachicola for previsions, and on or about June 3 she stood out to sea from St. Joseph's Bay. On returning thither again, she found the Magnotia gone, having been seized by a revenue cutter and carried into Mobile. From this time until late in the Autumn, the Amelia continued cruising in and about the Gulf and West Indies. She was finally seized in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, and on Dec. 2 sailed from that port in command of United States officers for New-York. Having arrived, after a very stormy passage, within two hundred miles of New-York, she encountered a terrific storm, and was obliged to put back for St. Thomas, where she arrived Feb. The sufferings of the crew and their resort to rate for food were reported in the newspapers at

On the arrival of the Amelia at St. Thomas, she was turned over to the United States Commercial Agent, surveyed, condemned, sold and broken up. Her cargo was shipped to New-York, and a portion of it was recently sold at auction by the United States Marshal at Ellis Island. The larger portion was stored at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and has been recently bonded and taken possession of by parties claiming it. It may yet be of good service to Walker, or sid in revolutionizing the Gem of the Antilles.

The bark Magnolia originally belonged to New-Haven, and was sold to Appleton Oaksmith about Feb. 15, 1855, after which she was taken to Kelsey's Dock, in South Brooklyn. While lying here, a considerable amount of arms, ammunition, &c., was put on board of her in the night from a sloop, some lighters and a canal-boat. On the 5th of March she cleared in ballast for St. Marys, Ga., and was hurriedly towed to sea. On the 21st March she got ashore on Loo Key, near Key West, and was assisted off by wreckers, who claimed \$5,500 for their services, and received a draft on New-York for the same, which was paid after some delay. While at Key West, the captain refused to exhibit his papers, and, was fined for having none. After leaving Key West, she proecceded to St. Joseph's Bay, where she arrived on the 1st April, and found her consort, the Amelia. Here she lay most of the time until June, when she was seized by the I'. S. revenue cutter, under Capt. Ottinger, and carried into Mobile, where she was libeled and sold by order of the Court, as well as that portion of cargo remaining in her. The cargo was bought by A. Oaksmith, for parties here. and is still the subject of litigation. The Magnolia sold for about \$250, and was slightly repaired, and loaded with 550 bales cotton, and left the port of Mobile under the name of "Balaklava," ostensibly bound for Liverpool. She, however, got ashore near Key West, was carried in there and condemned and sold, being bought by parties there who repaired her and changed her name to Ocean Bird. She went to Havana for a cargo, and, re turning to Key West, brought the vellow fever there. She then came north, and was lately at Surinam. What filibustering projects she may hereafter be employed in, the future alone can tell

JRON FENCES .- For the last ten or fifteen years our farmers have been apprised every few months of the invention of a new Wire Fence, calculated to supersede every other, affording perfect protection to growing crops at a cost of \$1 to \$1 50 per rod, and transferred from place to place at a trifling cost. None of these glowing bulletins has been justified by experience. Oxydation or rust is a fatal enemy to most Wire Fences, and the fact that they are often unperceived or disregarded by animals until repelled by actual contact, tends to subject them to speedy dilapida We cannot remember when we passed twenty rods of wire fence that had stood two years and wa not in a more or less ruinous condition.

Fences of Wire Netting, with wooden posts wooden rails at top and bottom, are better; but they either cost too much or are apt to be too slight. We fences of corrugated band or other rod iron, whether bronzed or plain, their cost puts their use out of the question except for fencing yards, or grounds, or lawns, adjacent to the costly dwellings of the wealthy, where they have no rival.

The latest iron fence we have seen is termed "Flat Rail Iron Fence," being made of that bars or slats an inch wide and perhaps one-twelfth as thick, passing through corrugated posts, placed six feet apart and terminating at bottom in three prongs, each a foo long, which enter the earth at right angles with the fence, and hold it quite stiff and steady. The rails are keyed by means of a small wedge of wood, and have ample play to contract or expand laterally, as the tem-perature shall dictate, the ends of the slats meeting each other behind or within the corrugation or holle of the posts. This fence is formed of five rails, and is four feet high, costing \$1 50 to \$5 per rod, according to weight and quality. It is the best moveable iro tence we have seen, and may be used with advantage in hurdling cattle in well watered farms which have (as all should have) few or no interior fences. With sufficient fence of this sort to inclose a plat twenty rods square, to be fed off by all the stock on the place and the fence then moved to a new plat, we believe inside sences might with ad antage be wholly discarded.

Whoever would like to see whatever is done in th way of metallic fencing, whether for ernament economic use, may spend an hour profitably at Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLEANCE of our city has decided that it is its duty to do all in its power toward the on forcement of the new Excise Law-not as the best posible, but as the best now attainable. It has issued the following timely Address:

sible, but as the best now attainable. It has issued the following timely Address:

To those Judicial Officers where duty it is to appears Commission era of Ercise.

Gentleman In obedience to a resolution of the New York City Temperance Alliance, we sak leave to address you relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Excise. We do not doubt your integrity in this matter, but we are unwilling that our elience should be construed into indifference, and thus car elience should be construed into indifference, and thus car elience should be construed into indifference, and thus car elience should be construed into indifference, and thus car elience should be construed into indifference, and thus car elience should be construed in the integration of Femperance.

Of the evils that would result from having four thousand potty dram shops and tippling houses licensed in this city we shall be expeciated, than to you. Yet the diminution or intractive these spointments. And sakes may have no opportunity of appearing before your Honors to canvess the claims of the expension of these of the entire the claims of the expension of story and to state some of the principles which we think should govern your action.

We do not ask you to appoint men to this office who would in no case license the sale of intoxicating drinks, for that would be an evision of the statute. This has wear emoted by the legislature, and approved by the Governor, with the expersion to suitable persons, it is tween should be required, of that pushfully in evasion of the statute for you to appoint men of directly opposite feeling and principles, who would reduce the price of legislature, or the lowest rate, and then give license to all who would pay that sum, regardless of their character and qualifications, or of the public good.

We have known an Alderman of this city publicly declare that he would give thomse to none, unless they would promise to keep their paics, one nor for the fee sale of flagor on Sundays. And we ence saw a Councilman give a licen

ugh more just such men there are who would sladly to issuence of Lacise; and the freede of feet train is run

will space as efforts for their appeintment. But in the name, not only of the special friends of temperance, but of the entire meral and religious portion of the people, and, as we firmly believe, of a large majority of the tax payers, and even of the voters of this city, we kereby caterous selems pretent against the appointment of any such men to this office.

We have no candidates to recommend. We know not that any whom we should select would accept the office. But we claim that the Commissioners of Excise should be men of such high standing and character that the whole community social safely rely on their judicious, particula and relay conservative discharge of their responsible duties. And heliciving that you will so use your authority in these premises as to lay a foundation for the right administration of the law, we remain.

By direction of the Ex. Com. of the N. Y. City Temperance Alliance.

Your obscilient wayshert. Premisat.

lience, Your obedient servants,
JAMES O. BENNETT. President,
C. J. WARNIN, Cer. See's.

FROM BOSTON.

Pross An Occasional Correspondent. BOSTON, May 5, 1857.

We celebrated our May Day this year approprintely enough. We erected polls in every town. around which the Know-Nothings danced to their heart's content. And now, if you should remove your domicile into this State, you cannot meddle with our political affairs unless you can read and write. So, if Mr. C. A. Bristed is good authority as to your illiterate estate, you had better stay where no such pestilent qualifications stand between free and enligetened electors and the ballotbox, and where you can vote in seventeen wards if you are so many-minded. If thou be indeed able to write thy name, "instead of having a mark to thy-"self, like an honest plain-dealing man," you can come, if you please, and we can neither gainsay nor resist it. Fortunately for you, Spelling is not included in the constitutional requisitions. If it had been, it would have been all up with you. It is patent to all that read your paper that you labor under a chronic orthographic infirmity. If I had had anything to do with the concection of the Constitutional Amendments I should certainly have added Spelling to the list. I regard orthographic added Spelling to the list. I regard orthographic integrity as an essential virtue of one who undertakes

"The drift of hollow States hard to be spelled." should not esteem it safe to suffer any one capable of spelling "height" hight, to bave any part or in political affairs. Let no such man be trusted.

But, even should you be able to stand this ordeal. nd " read your title clear" to a mansion in Massachusetts, there is another hitch in our legislatio which might probably interfere with the comfort of your abiding in it. If The New-York Observer, and other kindred religious papers, express you aright, you will be discouraged from any inclination hitherward by the fact that the law for allowing intidels to testify in courts of justice has been arrested almost in the article of its passage, and hung up in the Sen-ate, with scarcely a hope of its being cut down again and resuscitated. It is merely a question of time as to the repeal of the absurd law that deprives the State, and the parties in its Courts, of necessary witnesses, and which might well be en-titled an Act for the Encouragement of Hypocrisy. Any one unfortunate enough to hold what are called infidel opinions (of whom there are plenty under every religious name) may testify without let or hindrance if he will but hold his tongue; but if he have the courage and the honesty to avow them, he is turned out of Court as one unworthy of belief. Now, the very persons who thus thrust aside con-scientious infidels in the Court-room would have no scruple in entering into transactions with them in bu-siness implying entire confidence in their integrity. Indeed, there are men of this kind whose unsupported word would be taken by all that know the against the eaths of a meeting-house full of Christians of the most approved brands. And yet they are put outside of the protection of law, because of their opinions. There was a rascally dentist at Lowell, for instance, who was guilty of a gross crime upon a female patient while under the influence of chloroform, who escaped punishment because it was proved that she and her husband, who was also a material witness, held opinions which excluded their testimony, though there was not an intimation that anybody disbelieved what they said. This injustice to individuals and to the public must be done away with before long, and we were in hopes that this Legislature would put an end to it. Another year,

however, will probably see the last of this relic of legalized persecution for opinion's sake.

Miss Matilda Heron was welcomed to Boston last night by a very large audience, although the weather the most brilliant and distinguished auditory, from the personal celebrity and social distinction of its component parts, that I remember to have seen in that theater, with the exception of the Rachel nights. You know that we are a peculiar people, and, though zealous of good works, we are a little slow to receive works as good if they happen to be new. And Miss Heron's acting was so entirely new to the mass of the audience that it took some little time to get into relations with her. She was well received on her first appearance, and then the audience seemed to take their time to make up their minds as to what manner of woman she might be. The first act of "Camille" went off quietly, and the but without any particular demonstration of apsecond act went forward the actress evidently had succeeded in putting herself en rapport with her hearers, and she was loudly called for at the end of it to receive their approbation before the curtain. And for the rest of the play she carried the audience with her triumphantly, and even en-thusiastically, considering the general undemonstratreness of our people. She had a universal call from all parts of the house at the end of the play, nd was received with all the usual honors.

Of course there is every variety of opinion ex-pressed as to the merits of Miss Heron, and of her play, in public and in private. The newspapers, as you may have seen—all of them that have any weight of opinion—have been discriminating but deeided in their approbation of her acting. As to the play, I think that so much had been said in advance to prejudice the public mind against it, that people were generally surprised to find that it was no werse. There is nothing in it to excite the passions or to make the worse appear the better reason. It s no attempt to confound moral principles, or to make a life of vice attractive. If severe dramatic has fallen from virtue is to be made interesting on the stage or in literature, even for her sufferings and sorrows, we cannot deny that "Camille" would come under its ban. But I cannot think a healthy morality is offended by the presentment of the griefs and agonies inseparable from so wretched an estate. At any rate, a public that can swallow the "Favorita" and "Norma," and who will be all ready to devour "La Traviata" on the first opportunity, may spare its wry faces at the deglitition of "Camille. It is but a guat after that herd of camels.

And the opinions of critical people as to Miss Heron's acting are as various as those about her play. When an entirely fresh style lof doing any-thing is first attempted, it always creates along with great warmth of admiration a corresponding strength of opposition. The old question between Quin and Garrick comes up again as to whether it is Heresy or Reformation. Wise men-some of them wise i monstrate to you that it is all wrong—that you have no business to admire Miss Reron and give her to place in the first rank of dramatic artists, because she lacks this, that and the other thing that she ought to have, and has this, that and the other that she ought not to have. All I can say in reply to such criticism is that a young woman who can take up twenty-five hundred people in her little hands and carry them away with her whither she pleases can-not be wanting in strength, at any rate. And if she hushes them to breathless silence when she speaks, and brings tears into their eyes by her tones, and compels their minds to follow hers in all its windings of passion and emotion-if it be not genius that does all this, I should like to know what the deuce it is. At any rate, it strikes me as a capital imitation. It is the crowd, after all, who go to the play for the emotion that relieves them for the time from their daily load of life, that is the better critic. know it if they have got what they went for, and they do not stop to inquire whether they ought to have found it or not. The criticistas I hear and read of Miss Heron remind me of the cotemporary ones of Kean. He too was proved, over and over again, to be no actor, to have neither face, figure nor genius: but the public knew what they liked, and they held on to him as long as there was a splinter of the journed to the third Thursday of this mouth, to wreck left. Nobedy questions Kean's genius now, plete the tripsaction of business.

and I believe Miss Heron will live down her critics as triumphantly as he did.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speal Correspondence of The N. American and U. S. Garette
Washisoton, Thursday Night, 10 o'clock.
Lord Napier had a formal interview with the President yesterday, which lasted nearly two hours, in reference to the Dallas Clarendon Treaty. He read Lord Clarendon's dispatch to him on the subject. That dispatch sets forth that the exclusive ground for rejecting the treaty, by the British Government, is the non-confirmation of the Convention between Hondaras and Great Britain. All the other amendments made by the Senate, except that qualifying the article in regard to Hondaras were accepted in their entirety and without reservation by the British Calpinet. There is, therefore, no misunderstanding as to the alleged or real point of difficulty.

Lord Napier endeavored, with much earnestness, to impress the President with the belief that no other than friendly feelings were entertained toward the Administration or the country by the Ministry, and Special Correspondence of The N. American and U. S. Gazette

than friendly feelings were entertained toward the Administration or the country by the Ministry, and cited expressions from Lord Charendon's dispatch as justifying this language. In conclusion, he proposed to institute a new negotiation, founded upon the conditional acquiescence of Honduras. This suggestion was properly and promptly declined by the President, and there the matter rests for the present.

Without any disposition to irritate the feeling on either side, or to say a word which might by possibility be construed into a willingness to provoke alternation, it must be very evident to everybody who has followed the progress of these Central American negotiations, that the reason assigned by the British Government is utterly below the dignity and importgotiations, that the reason assigned by the British Government is utterly below the dignity and importance of the occasion, beside being inconsistent with the recent professions toward the United States. When the Central American question became seriously involved, after the departure of Mr. Buchanan from London, this arrangement with Honduras was suggested as a mode of extricating England from the embarrassing position which she then held of occupy. embarrassing position which she then held of occupying Ruatan in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It does not matter who suggested the idea. Being proposed, the facit assent of the United States was given through Mr. Dallas, and a special Minister, now or recently here, was sent from Honduras to conduct the negotiations, which were the necessary foundation of the treaty subsequently concluded between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, and which was ratified fsix weeks ago by the Senate, with certain amendments. Without that preliminary step, there would have been no treaty, and could have been none; for a practical and insuperable difficulty stood in the way as long as Ergland occupied Ruatan, and we asserted the just construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as ably maintained by Mr. Buchanan. The arrangement with construction of the Chayton-Bulwer Treaty, as ably maintained by Mr. Buchanan. The arrangement with Honduras at best was a mere make-shift, or a convenient mode of escape. In the estimation of England, Honduras is nobody except so far as it may be used as an instrument for a purpose. When Mr. Crampton and Mr. Webster, in 1852, patched up a bargain to settle these troubles, they quietly signified to Nicaragua, that unless she consented to their terms she would be crushed between the upper and nether milistone. And such would have been the result, but for the timely warning of The North American, in disclosing the obnoxious grounds of that so-called adjustment.

Incut.

It is a bold and insulting piece of effrontery to trifle with this Government upon any such contemptible pretext as has been offered. Honduras answers the end, but there are other and more real reasons below the surface, which I may take the liberty of investigating hereafter at length. No one is deceived or misled by the cause which is put forth, because its trathfulness is falsified on the very face of the allegation. The world known that Honduras dare not if she were inis falsified on the very face of the allegation. The world knows that Honduras dare not, if she were in-clined, refuse to ratify a treaty made under circum-stances such as now exist, and, therefore, it is not harsh to suppose there is an unavowed motive under

There is no reason to apprehend any difficulty be-There is no reason to apprehend any difficulty between the two Governments, resulting from this temperary interruption. Lord Palmerston miscalculates his strength if he supposes the British people will go to extremities to support him in any willful aggression on the United States, or uphold any such bad faith as he has just exhibited. He was rebuked, and had to retreat in the Crampton affair, and his attempted revenge will find no better favor in a new appeal to the public, if it should have to be made. We stand now upon the downright interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will see who can stand there longest and best, in the judgment of upright men. wer treaty, and win see and upright men.
and best, in the judgment of upright men.
INDEPENDENT.

FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

Correspondence of The Washington Star UNITED STATES SHIP St. LOUIS. CAPE PALMAS, March 3, 1857. We left Porto Praya, Isle of St. Jago, on the 8th of February, and arrived here on the 20th. We were ordered down here in consequence of some difficulties between the colonists and natives at this point. When we arrived, we found that the natives, When we arrived, we found that the natives, who had a little town on the Cape in close proximity to the colonists, had become very annoying to the colonists, and the Governor told them they must remove, but they refused. Some time in January information came to the Governor that the natives were making arrangements for an outbreak and attack on the colonists. The Governor sent for the chief or head man and questioned him in relation to the matter. The chief admitted that it was so, but would rather not answer any trace questions about it. In a few swer any more questions about it. In a few days after this interview the Governor is-sued a proclamation, ordering the chiefs or head men to appear before him, but they did not come. He then seized upon their boats in order to make them come, but they still refused. He then issued another order, telling them that if they did not come and have a palayer (or talk) he would burn their towns down. They still refused. The Governor then fired a few rounds of grape into their towns and set them on fire. The natives retreated into the country, and assembled The natives retreated into the country, and assembled at a lake about five miles from the Cape, where they commenced fortifying themselves. The Governor then sent a boat, with a six-pound field piece and 30 men, supposing that if they could enter the lake they would drive the natives off; but in this they were disappointed, for the first time the colonists fired the field piece the boat bursted asunder, the field piece sunk to the bottom, and 20 of the 30 men drowned; the others were killed by the natives. The colonists, now numbering only about 60 fighting men and the natives 1,000, becoming alarmed, sent to Monrovia for assistance. Ex-President Roberts and two other commissioners soon came to their relief with 100 volunteers from Monrovia; but the natives still refused to come in and have a palaver, until the St. Louis arrived, when they munediately sent word that they were ready and have a palaver, until the St. Louis arrived, when they munediately sent word that they were ready and willing to come in and have a talk. Capt, Livingston went on shore and met both barties, and after a good deal of palavering the matter was finally settled to the satisfaction of both parties, and a new treaty entered into, by which both sides agree to pay each other for all the damage done. The natives have another town, that it hould be to many it is haved there will

all the damage done. The natives have another town, or land to build a town on, and it is hoped there will be no more difficulties with the colonists in the future.

The Dolphin came down here also, but arrived after the difficulty was settled. We both leave here in a day or two, the Dolphin to go down the coast, and we to the windward, via Monrovia. We were to have taken the Monrovia volunteers home, but the English man-of-war steamer Hecla came down yesterday to take them up; so that relieves us. The health of both vessels is good.

1. F. J.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held on Thursday, the 7th inst., at the Bible House, Astoplace, at half-past four, p. m.; Dr. Thomas Cock in the chair, assisted by the Hon. Luther Bradish, Benj. L. Swan, esq., and Francis Hall, esq.

Eight new auxiliaries were recognized: two in

lowa, two in Alabama, and one in each of the States f Ohio, Wisconsin, Mississippi and Arkansas. Letters were presented from agents and auxiliaries, eporting progress of the domestic work: from the lev. Cyrus Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, inclosing a contribution from a friend of the cause, and speaking of the progress made with the Choctaw Scriptures: from the Rev. H. A. Wilder, Natal, South Africa, acknowledging the receipt of Bibles and Testaments granted to the Mission, and stating that the Cape Town Bible Society are publishing the Scriptures in such dialects as to be accessible to all the Kaft tibes. from the Eav David Trumbuil Valua-Kafir tribes: from the Rev. David Trumbull, Valpa-

among the natives: from Dr. S. Weils Williams, Macao, stating the account of that mission with the American Bible Society, also the number of volumes printed and distributed the past year: from the Hon. Elisha Whittlessey, Washington, reporting the presentation, in February last, to Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States, of a copy of the Society's Imperial Quarto edition, and inclosing the address of Judge M'Lean to the President, and a letter from the President of the President, and a letter from the President of the President o

dent to Mr. Frelinghuysen in acknowledgment.

Letters were also presented from Col. H. Tronchin,
Geneva; the Rev. E. N. Kirk, Paris; M. H. Knolleke, Assistant Foreign Secretary British and Foreign Bi-ble Society, London; the Rev. Dr. Dwight, Constan-tinople; the Rev. E. W. Clark, Honolulu: Mrs. M. Wheeler, widow of the Society's late estcomed agent in Nicaragua.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the Managers ad-

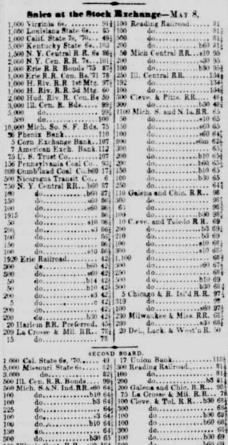
The Worl Grewer's Association of Western New York hold their third Pair at Pens Yan, Yates County, May 20, 21 and 22.

County, Ky., a few days since, whipped his slave to such an extent he died. He punished him six mornings in succession, and on the seventh day the slave died. The negro desired to see his many the slave SLAVE WHIFFED TO DEATH .- A man in Pulseki died. The negro desired to see his wife, who was owned by and lived with another party. The master refused permission; the negro disobeyed, and visited his wife in the evening, returning early next morning. For this the unfortunate man was whipped to death, The brute who committed the inhuman act made his second and is being pursued by the officer. scape, and is being pursued by the officers,

The immense timber trade of the Canadas is about opening, the rivers being cleared of ice. The Ottawa correspondent of The Montreal Herald says that the quantity of timber manufactured during the past seaquantity of timber manufactured during the past season has been large, and reports that some of the Quebee houses have made considerable contracts in England for timber, to be delivered the coming season, at good prices.

at good prices.
The body of a man was picked up at Swampscott on Thursday, supposed to be that of Capt. Peterson of the Tedesco, although one of the bodies previously found was believed to be his. Salem Register.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.



FRIDAY, May 8-P. M. There has been an active Stock market to-day, with the leading fancies showing considerable strength. At the Second Board the market was strong and rather active, but closed dull at the rates of the last transactions. Reading was more heavy than the remainder of the list, and sold after the Second Board at 81. Toledo cash stock continues scarce, and that stock improved to 69. There is an active contest in Southern Michigan between the two parties in the street, and the market at the close was 612, a slight improvement on yesterday's closing price. A sale of 800 shares was made at 624 seller six months, 20 per cent up. The transactions in New-York Central were unusually large, nearly 4,000 shares, closing at 86%, after having been 86%.

closed at 421. There was considerable cash stock on the market. Illinois Central improved 1 \$\psi\$ cent. Rock Island was very firm at 981, an advance of 1 & cent. A sale of 500 shares Nicaragua was made at 6, which is a considerable decline on the last sales. In Railroad Bonds and State Stocks there is but little doing, and no change of importance. The Stock market at present appears to be in a crisis. The bulls have certainly recovered to some extent courage and hope in the future, while the bear movement is less vigorous. The position of the two parties is such that a small matter may turn the market. Favorable financial news from Europe, accompanied by a continuance of ease in money, would give the bulls the advantage, while symptoms of the stringent money market or the commercial crisis predicted by the bears would induce a still further decline. Which of these events is most likely to occur our readers must judge for themselves. We see nothing in the immediate future to justify apprehensions of a stringent money market; neither do we apprehend any commercial

crisis within the next few weeks. Exchange is quiet at previous rates. Sterling, 9 @91

P cent; Francs, 5.221 #5.171. Freights are lower and entirely nominal. The only engagement we learned of to day to Liverpool, was 20 bhes. Tobacco at 1s. 3d. To London, 150 tuns Oil Cake on private terms. To Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at Jc.; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. To St. Petersburg, 300 bbls. Rosin at 4s. 6d.; 70 tuns Measurement Goods at 10s. To Stockholm, 300 tuns General Cargo at 32s, fid. a 37s, fid. A brig of 170 tuns, to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, for \$1,400. A brig from St. Marys to River de la Platte, with Lumber, at \$22. A brig to Porto Rico, with Sugar at 40c., and Molasses at \$3, port charges paid. A brig from Bangor to Demarara (350 tuns burden) and back to New-York, for \$3,200, port charges paid. A brig of 198 tuns, to Auchies and back, for \$1,900. A brig from Norfolk to Trinidad and back on private

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Total receipts, \$128,071 05; total payments, \$172,765 64; total balance, \$14,313,000 18,

We hear of no specie engaged for the steamer tomorrow. The transfer books of the Chicago and Rock Island

road will be closed on Monday, 25th May, and reopened on the 6th June, for the election of Directors, which will take place on the 5th June at Chicago. We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week, and

since Jan. 1.

Since Jan. 1 1855. 1856. Enterved at the Port \$19.50.20 \$29.912.940 Thrown on market. 21.992.210 \$7,897.379 \$38,954,317 | Manuel of Phrs. | National Fig. | Manuel of Phrs. | Value: | Manuel of Phrs. | Wood | 483 | \$120,005 | Miscellaneous | 117 | Cotton | 724 | 156,025 | Total | 1,760 | Fiax | 207 | 50,440 | £479.794 WAREHOUSED.
Value | Manuf. of Page.
\$215.06 | Miscellaneous | 10 Phrs. 828 68,227 103,655 109,578 #511.021 | 109,578 | WITHERAWN | Value | Monut of Pres. | Value | Monut of Pres. | Value | Valu Manuf. of Phys. The annexed statistics of the commerce of this port

show a large increase of imports, while the exports of produce and merchandisc exhibit a decline. At the South, however, the increase of exports has been large, and has measurably, if not entirely, counter balanced the adverse state of things here.

balanced the adverse state of things networks in Fork For York for Ten Months ending 18-56.

18-56.

Six months. \$86,50,827

January 12,96,827

February 12,96,142

February 12,61,62

February 12,61,62

February 19,07,65

April. 9,07,65 4 192 1 19,786

Farours, Exchains of Specia, from Now York to Foreign Ports, for Kine Bouths, ending April 30 5,511,290 5,606,309 5,703,244 4,499,626 4,854,17 Fred, and make: 10 mos. \$51,100,010 \$63,234,135 \$69,107,430

Total exports, 10 mos., \$20,283,749 \$21,897,601 \$19,727.341 The warehousing movement has reached a point of great importance, in anticipation of the reduction of duties on the 1st July.

The total value in bond, April 1st, was...... Ent, warehouse from foreign ports in April ... Received in bond from domestic ports...... 80,430 Total
Withdrawn for consumption here \$2.273
Reshipped to irrean ports 5018
Transported to other domestic ports 380.5

The subscriptions to the guaranteed stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company reaches 10,470 shares, equal to \$1,047,000. The subscription includes such names as Daniel Drew, 500 shares: R. L. Stuart. 500 shares; H. J. Redfield, 500 shares; Atwood & Co., 1,000 shares; J. D. Wolfe, 400 shares; J. A. C. Gray, 500 shares; W. B. Wells, 500 shares; Clark Durant, 500 shares; J. J. Ide, 500 shares; Win. Tilden, 250 shares; S. J. Tilden, 200 shares; G. C. Bronson, 100 shares, &c. These subscriptions have come in without the issue of the circulars of the Company which were only mailed to-day. The personal liability for the bonded debt of this Company alluded to by a morning journal, only had reference to a specific loan of \$200,000 proposed to be made by the Buffalo and Mississippi Company (afterward incorporated in the present Company), which loan was never contracted. The personal liabilities of the present stockholders is only for "labor done in the construction of the road, which shall remain unpaid after the assets of the Corporation are exhausted, which is not a very serious matter. In reference to the guaranteed stock of this Company, the annexed rule was adopted by the Board of Brokers to-day:

the was adopted by the fooding contracts in Michigan Southern Reseived. That in all ponding contracts in Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Radicoad Co.'s stock, purchasers requiring the distribution proferred stock in the ratio (four shares

The business of the Clearing House was \$26,436,

The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, Eastern Division, for the month of April,

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail road in April were about \$40,000.

The Delaware and Raritan Casal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies have declared a dividend of 20 & cent, payable in stock on the 20th inst. at the office of Ira Bliss, in this city. This is an extra dividend, made in order to reimburse the Company for receipts on the previous earnings of the works that had been applied to the improvements made on the road and canal.

There is no marked change in the Money market, but the demand is quite active.

The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company met at St. Paul on the 20th April, and organized by electing the following Board of Directors: Alexander Ramsay, J. M. Stone, W. R. Marshall, Edmund Rice, St. Paul; F. R. Delano, William Willum, Stillwater, M. T.: Franklin Steele, Fort Snelling, M. T.; Richard Chute, St. Anthony, M. T.; R. P. Russell, Minneapolis, M. T.; Wm. B. Ogden, John H. Wiggins, Chicago, Ill.; Joel H. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.; N. B. Baker, Clinton, Iowa; L. Tilton, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. Butler, New-York City.

The Board elected as officers: Franklin Steele, President: L. Tilton and F. R. Delano, Vice-Presidents; J. M. Stone, Treasurer; John W. Tsyler, Secretary. This is a strong Board. Measrs. Steele, Ramsay, Stone and others are identified with the progress and prosperity of Minnesota, and Messrs. ogden and Butler are men of well-known ability and necess in railroad management at the West, Mr. Ogden is now President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, a recipient of one of the recent land grants in Wisconsin, and is now engaged in maturing plans for the construction of that Road to the Iron District of Lake Superior. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is chartered to construct a Railroad from Stillwater, on Lake St. Croix, to St. Paul and St. Anthony; thence, on such oute as may be selected by the Company, to a point between the mouth of the Bois des Sioux River and the foot of Big Stone Lake, and thence, on the northern route surveyed by Gov. Stevens, to the western limit of Minnesota.

directly north and within a dozen miles of of Big Stone Lake), and is an affluent of the Red River of the North, falling into that stream after a course of some to miles. The Red River of the North is navigable from the mouth of the Sioux Wood to Lake Winnipeg, with five feet of water in all seasons, and receives in its northward course the navigable waters of the Asiniboine from the west. The completion of the Northern Pacific Road as far as the Siour Wood (an airline distance of about 250 miles from Stillwater) will connect the railroad system of the United States by the shortest route with steamboat navigation on the Red River and Lake Winnipeg to the north, and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan to the north-west, affording a continuous lake and river navigation of more than 2,000 miles, reaching from the heart of Minnesota to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, through broad plains and fertile valleys and regious rich in mineral wealth of copper, coal and salt, and soon to be open for unrestricted settlement.

About 1,200,000 has already been subscribed to this stock, mostly at St. Paul's and Chicago. The quantity of land granted for this road is 2,400,000 acres. The guano brought by the last Aspinwall steamer

or the American Guano Company, and which was taken from the island belonging to that Company, will be exhibited to-morrow. The St. Mary's, it will be remembered, has been ordered to survey and take possession of their island, and is now performing that duty. The National Era of the 6th says:

The report of Commodore Mervine was a heavy shock to the American Guano Company. Shares went down as low as one dollar in the New-York market, but the President and Directors were not to be dismayed. They sent out Mr. Arthur Benson in October last to the Sandwich Islands, to hire a vessel, and go to the islands for a cargo of guano. This has been done; and the surf which so frightened Commodore Mervine that he would not allow Mr. G. W. Benson the secret of the Company to land and take son, the agent of the Company, to land and take specimens of the guano which his spy-glass had satis-

specimens of the guano which his spy-glass had satisfied him was not guano, or bird-dung, at all, but bird-time in a state of decomposition.

This fearful surf was, after all, only such that the vessel was leaded from both islands, by whale boats, filled within three inches of the guazate. One hundred tuns of this guano has reached the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Arthur Benson has brought with him, via Panama Railroad, four tons of it, which will be placed at the disposal of the American Institute, and D. J. Brown, esq., of the Patent-Office, for trist.

We deem the problem solved; and that the farmers of this country will at no distant day be supplied with American guano, containing three times the atoms of

American guano, containing three times the atoms of value contained in the Peruvian guono, at half the cost. It is due to Mr. Secretary Dobbin to say that one of his last acts was to renew, for the third time, his orders to Commodore Mervine to fulfill his first orders to the letter—the first attempt being made by the Commodore in person, and the second effort failing from causes beyond control of courage or skill, sickness and death preventing the order being accomplished by

the ship sent, The arrival of the guano at the Sandwich Islands created a great sensation as it well might; for in less than three years those Islands will be the center of a vast commerce, the place of refit of hundreds of ships to and from the guano islands.

In relation to the Boston Money market, Mr. Ash-

ev's circular remarks: Money is dull and easy in State street. We have no special Money to dull and easy in State street. We have no special charge to acte in rates, which stand at 2,32 per cout for thirtly first class paper, with occasional funcactions at 2. In

and with the probability of other bank, large Western business on its dear

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for West—Canal Flour is quite active, and with less receipts and a diameted deck there is increased excitement at the form Exchange, and price of the low and medium grades are 105.3bc, better, and tendency will upward at the closer the inquiry is confined to the home and Eastern trade; the sales are 17.50 bbls, at \$6.304.55 for common to good State; \$6.504.7 for extra do; \$6.350 me5.65 for superfine indiana and Illinois; \$6.350 me5.65 for superfine indiana and Illinois; \$6.350 me5.65 for extra do; \$7.750 for common to good extra Collection of the Collectio FLOUR AND MEAL

TIN-Pig has again declined; sales of 2000 000 slabs Banca at

transpired, we only heard of a sale of the formula of months.

5 months.

LEATHER—By the annexed weekly movement it will be a least the sales exceed the receipts; prices are steady seen that the sales exceed the receipts; prices are steady seen that the sales exceed the receipts; prices are steady seen that the sales exceed the receipts; prices are steady for the sales are sales are

Stock 9.500 15,000 16,000 Stock 9.500 16,000

actions include I,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at Sparite, and the hhds. Porto Ricoat 9jc. in bond.

MOLASSES is firm and a moderate inquiry prevails.

RICE—More has transpired, and prices are steady; sales of 250 tes, mostly for export at 44%5jc.

TEAS—Greens generally are active and firm. The China news has strengthened the market. Blacks are also active; 400 half chests Oolong were taken by one house at full prices—It is now understood that the stock of Blacks here comprises

cmand at \$1 10 a \$1 31 per bash, saces a loose out. Canalisa Peas are firm; sales of 1,200 bash at \$0.5 w\$1. Black-yed Peas are now held at \$4 per bas.

HOPS are held firmly; the demand has improved, but is herly on speculation; sales of 100 bales at 2 wite, for common ochoice Eastern and Western, chiefly the latter quality, at 10 cHe. Some ask more. Old are quiet, but steady.

LIME—Rockings is quiet and nominally the same. WHISKY—The market is sparingly supplied and is better; be sales are 200 bbls, at 9 mobile. for Ohio and Prison and Me. or E. and D.

the sales are 200 base as the for E. and D.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpeurine is rather quiet, but the NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpeurine is rather quiet, but the stock is light, and prices are without material change, sales of 100 bbis. vesterday at the close at 48c., cash, from the wharf, and 200 bbis. to-day at 49c., 30 days, adding interest, and small sales at 49c., cash. Crude is still scares. Common Roein Is in sales at 49c., cash. Crude is still scares. nice at No., cash. Crude is still scarce. Common Room Is in moderate request, and prices remain firm; tales of 900 bbls. as \$1.90 \tilde{9}.750 b in yard. No. 2 and low No. 1 have been in good request, with sales of about 1,300 bbls., ranking from \$2.25 ug to \$5, us to quality, chiefly at \$2.250.83 0. Tar is rather quiet, but prices are without further change; sales of 30 bbls. North County at \$2.20.

to \$5, as to quality, chiefly at \$2.25 a.\$3.50. Tar is rather quiet, but prices are without further change; sales of 50 bbls. North County at \$4.25 a.

OILS—Linesed Oil Is steady and in moderate request; sales 50,000 sales American at \$50 alie. Conde Whale is duil under the influence of very large receipts at the Eastward, 25,000 bbls. having arrived at New Heelford on the sith inst, with further receipts in prespect. Crade Sperm is duil and prices are 5c. \$5 alies for the condensate of the condensate of the sales of th

port on private terms.

WHALEBONE—The demand is moderate, owing chiefly to
WHALEBONE—The demand is moderate, owing chiefly to
the high prices asked: the receipts at the East are larger; sales
of 2.000 E North-west, for export, at 30c, cash.
BEEENVAX—We notice sales of 1,000 fb American Yellow at

2216/29c.
TALLOW—The demand for this article is limited, but holdTALLOW—The more of 21,000 fb at 11/9/11/cc, cash.
SALT—The market is without change; sales of 2,000 suchs
Leftrey & Darcey's at \$1.07\frac{1}{2}\$, and \$6,000\$ bush. Cadiz on private rms.

HAY—The inquiry is moderate for shipping, and prices are man, owing to the small stock; sales of 300 bales at 75 260c.

of E.

SFLDS—We learn of further sales of 5,000 bags Calcutta Linserd, in Boston, at \$1.55 47 bush., in bond, with more sellect

seed, in Bostom, at \$1.55 P bush., in bond, with more seilers than buyers at this rate.

COPPER-New Sheathing sells in suits at \$25,835c. Yellow Metal has declined to \$70., 6 mos. Ingot Copper is in moderatorequest at \$25,825c. 4 mos. Braziers command \$35c., and Brate \$35c.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues languid, but with a light stock and limited receipts, prices are austained; the transactions are confined to job lets from store at \$57.6 mos.; carco sales prime brands are held at \$55.5.

FISH—Dry Cod continue in good request at the improvement: alles of \$0.000 quintuis Western Bank at \$4.25, and 1.00 quintuis St. Georges at \$5.94, now generally held at \$4. Macherel are in light stock and are firm at \$13 and \$12 for medican Nos. I and 2. Pickled Herring are in improved request at enhanced rates; sales of \$00 bbis. Halifax at \$3.50 Box Herring are in good supply, and are dull at \$5.607c of Scaled, and \$5.00 key. The market for nearly all kinds is \$4.01 and heavy \$5. \$1.00 key.

are in good supply, and are dull at 30 drift. for No. 1.

SKINS—The market for nearly all kinds is doll and heavy to sales of 18 bales Curacoa Goat on private terms; 7,500 % Houseless of 18 is largely on the increase, and it is difficult to effect allow, unless at a considerable recession in price.

SPELIER—The market is dull, and prices favor the knyery sales 25 tuns Plates at \$7.25 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\pi\$, 6 m/s.

SHOT are held at a slight advance. We quote Drop at 7c., and Burk at 7g. net, cash.

Markets... Reported by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, May 2.—The FLOUR and GRAIN market was much excited to-day, and there was a considerable advance in prices. Sales FLOUR, 1,000 bbls. at \$6.50% \$7.25 for superfine and extension. Whether the consideration of the consider